

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, MAY 27, 1852.

Ever since the discovery of gold in California we have had the question mooted, what will be the effect commercially and socially of a large increase of that precious metal; and the question has been discussed with more intense interest since the mineral wealth of the gold fields of Australia has been established. We have watched the progress of the discussion with much interest, but until very lately we did not perceive that the great increase of gold had produced any effect upon the commercial interests of Great Britain, nor so far as we could judge, had it caused any material alteration in those of the United States. These being the countries upon whose territory the gold fields had been discovered, and to whom, of course, their produce belongs, they would naturally be the first affected by the influx of gold; and to them we have looked for the first symptoms of a disordered currency, a derangement in the prices of produce and land, and a show of necessity for a re-adjustment of the principles of social and mercantile intercourse. We are quite aware that the increase of gold with which we are threatened—for we regard such an increase more as an evil than a good, and that for many reasons; some pertinent to and others having no bearing upon our present object—must have ultimately, and perhaps before very long, a very disturbing effect upon labor, price, supply, and demand, and almost every other element of individual and national intercourse.

As present, so far as respects this country, the mere fact that the discovery of gold in Australia has given a new direction to the labor of that country, has, irrespective of the nature of that direction, impelled to a great degree the production of a raw material of the utmost consequence to one of the principal branches of British manufacture. We, of course, allude to wool, of which article the woolen manufacturers of England need an annual supply from Australia amounting in value to two million pounds; this being the amount imported in 1850. It has been declared, upon high authority, at the public meeting at Leeds, and repeated by the deputation to Lord Derby, that such has been the attraction of the gold mines to the shepherds and other persons connected with the sheep stocks in Australia, that there is a very great deficiency of shepherd labor; and that there is a consequent and extreme danger of a failure in the supply of wool. In fact, it is stated that unless a great supply of shepherds and shearers is almost immediately sent to the "clip" of this year's wool will be in danger of being lost. Last year's "clip" is said to be safe, and no doubt a portion of this year's will be rescued; but it requires a very prompt action to provide the necessary number of hands to prevent the manufacturers of wool from languishing for a supply of the raw material. Emigration must be encouraged and assisted, and the attention of the Government directed to the subject. This board has now at its disposal £220,000 to be applied to the purposes of emigration; they have hitherto refused to send out any but agricultural laborers to Australia; but the urgent need of the colonies must compel them to abandon this policy, which, adopted long ago, is not applicable since the mighty change effected by the discovery of the gold fields; men of all sorts, who can and will work, are wanted; it would, we imagine, not require any very long training to make a man of average intellect either a tender of sheep or a shearer of them; and these are the men who are wanted. Other means of encouraging immigration are doing all they can. Mr. CHISHOLM and her coadjutors are doing all they can. The Highland and Island Emigration Society is also stirring itself, and it has for its object a class of men particularly well adapted for the emergency. The Highland families furnish the very material for such an immigration as Australia now calls for.

In every point of view a deficiency in the wool crop of Australia will be highly injurious. The Australian Colonies required from England in 1850 nearly £3,000,000 of English manufactured goods; but the less wool the colonies have to sell, the smaller quantity of goods will they be enabled to purchase. It is a fact that there are tens of thousands of men in Great Britain whose annual consumption of English goods does not amount to £1 per head; while in Australia their circumstances would raise them to the average consumption of that colony more than £6 per head; and, at the same time, their presence there would save the article of export from thence which is now in so much danger. Thus has occurred, or is very likely to do so, in the woolen manufacture, the very contingency which we have often contemplated in that of cotton—a scarcity of the raw material, arising from a temporary derangement in the only country which supplies it.

Fortunately for the United States, neither the discovery of gold in California, nor any other probable contingency, can ever derange any material branch of her commercial or mercantile system in the same way as the discovery of gold in Australia threatens to do a most important one of Great Britain. Your great staples of cotton and tobacco will not be diminished in quantity by any diversion of the labor necessary to produce them to other pursuits; nor will the demand for your cotton and tobacco be in any danger of decreasing so long as 2,000,000 of British operatives and the employment of untold capital depend upon the former, and nearly £5,000,000 of British revenue is annually derived from the consumption of the latter. Some of your agriculturists may be seduced from the plough and the barn to the more profitable employment which California affords; but whilst, as you did in 1847, you can raise more than 220,000,000 bushels of cereal grains over and above your necessary consumption of every kind, you need not apprehend any material derangement of your agricultural interests from the operations of the gold mania, however intensely and widely it may range.

It is a singular coincidence that England and the United States should thus be, at the same time, visited with this discovery of gold upon their respective territories. Much ingenious speculation might be evolved from this fact, and great variety of conjecture indulged in, as to the probable effects it will have upon the two countries respectively. All that we shall venture to say about it at present is, that, in our opinion, such effects will be very widely if not diametrically dissimilar; arising from the actual position and condition of the two nations. Whatever those effects may be—and concerning them we have no precedent from which we can argue *a priori*, for we do not think the case of Spain and the discovery of the precious metals in Mexico and South America furnishes one—we may venture to hope that there is nerve and substance enough both in Great Britain and the United States to meet them with firmness and an efficient remedy when they occur, should they be evil, or to enjoy them with moderation if they prove to be good. Sufficient, and often more than sufficient, for the day is the evil thereof. In the mean time emigration from Great Britain to Australia is proceeding very rapidly, but all, or nearly all, who leave their native land leave it for the "diggings." The love of gold and the desire to grow speedily rich is now operating strongly with a class of persons hitherto uninfused by it when the price is to be exorbitant. Numbers of merchants and bankers' clerks, and clerks from the Bank of England, the post office, and other Government offices are now embarking for Australia; and from the province parties of eight or ten of the respectable young men of a neighborhood are almost daily leaving home for at least a temporary residence, hard labor, and rude fare at the antipodes.

The Parliamentary news is not important. On Friday night Lord GRANVILLE put a question to Lord MALMESBURY respecting changes which were said lately to have taken place in the Government of SARDINIA, particularly as related to the resignation of the Marquis d'AZEGLIO. The reply was highly satisfactory, as it announced that the marquis had resumed his office as head of a new administration, with a *carte blanche* from the King to select what colleagues he pleased. Most flattering encomiums were paid to the character of the Sardinian

Minister by Lords MALMESBURY, LANSDOWN, and GRANVILLE; and the lovers and friends of constitutional government will rejoice to find that the affairs of Sardinia—which we cannot help regarding as almost the only properly governed nation in continental Europe—are in the hands of so patriotic and enlightened a statesman as the Marquis d'AZEGLIO. In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question from Mr. HUME, said that the correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States respecting the opening of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence was proceeding in a satisfactory and friendly spirit, and he announced the best results from the communications he had received.

We have often to record instances of most unpardonable ignorance with respect to the institutions of the United States in the English journals and elsewhere; but we think one which occurred in the House of Commons Friday night was most remarkable. The debate was upon the bill for granting a Legislative Government to New Zealand. The point under immediate discussion was the mode of appointing the upper branch of the Legislative Assembly, and allusions had been made to the Senate of the United States, about which very erroneous notions seemed to be entertained. Mr. WALTER, member of Parliament for Nottingham, and principal proprietor of the *Times* newspaper, undertook to correct the previous speakers, and said, "that, as the example of the elective Upper Chamber of the United States had been referred to, he might be allowed to observe that there was this essential distinction between the Upper Chamber of this country and that of the United States, that the members of the Upper Chamber of the United States were elected only for life, whereas the members of the Upper Chamber of this country consisted in its being hereditary."

In reference to this valuable information, the editor of the *Times* observes in his next publication that "Mr. WALTER, in allusion to a remark of Sir J. PAKEMAN, showed the essential distinction between an Upper Chamber in the United States and in this country." Here is a British legislator, who represents a very important constituency, exhibiting the most palpable ignorance respecting the Constitution of the United States, and the editor of the "leading journal in Europe" endorsing his error. The strangest fact of all is, that no member of the House of Commons corrected Mr. WALTER's error. Can it be possible that no one discovered it?

On Monday night Lord DERBY moved, in the House of Lords, the second reading of the bill for the continuance of the property tax for one year, which was of course agreed to. In the debate to which this motion gave rise a very interesting discussion took place between the Duke of NEWCASTLE and the Earls of ABERDEEN, GRANVILLE, GREY, and others, on one side, and Lord DERBY and Lord BERNERS on the other, which drew from Lord DERBY the important declaration that "his opinion now was that the judgment of the constituencies would not be favorable to a reimposition of the duty upon corn."

In the Commons, the bill for preventing corrupt practices at elections was passed, and several other bills advanced a stage. On Tuesday the property tax passed through committee in the Lords, and the Maynooth debate was continued, and probably concluded, in the Commons. An indefinite postponement was proposed by a friend of the Administration; it was decided, however, that the debate should be continued in the evening session. The evening came, but only thirty-eight members attended, and no house was formed; of course the adjourned debate and the inquiry into the Maynooth grant became "a dropped order." It was the business of Ministers to take care that a house should be formed, but only ten of their supporters attended, the remaining twenty-eight being Whigs, with the exception of one Peelite. Thus has the ultra Protectionism of the Ministry shared the fate of its Protectionism; on Monday night Lord DERBY abandons the latter, on Tuesday M. D'ISRAELI allows the former to be "entombed with all the Capulets." Wednesday was the Derby day at Epsom, when the House, as a matter of course, could not attend to business.

Although the Derby day was an almost constantly rainy one, the course was crowded with all ranks, from royalty to rags, from dukes to dustmen. A horse, which was scarcely thought of, and against which the odds at starting were twenty-five to one, bore off the prize, beating horses against which the odds were only three and four to one.

The circulation of the Bank of England has decreased £273,810, during the week, and the bullion increased £273,810. The entire amount of bullion at the date of the return was £20,304,006, and it has since then increased. The unemployed capital or surplus is now £12,654,671, and the amount of discounts and advances on private securities £10,765,581. The money market is of course easy, the exchanges firm and favorable; funded stocks have a slight tendency to advance, and business of every kind has a briskness and a general tone of confidence and satisfaction. The *Times* of this morning has an ill-tempered article about Pennsylvania and repudiation. It appears to know as little about the matter as it does about the constitution of the United States Senate; and it will not be enlightened, at least it never acknowledges an error, or inserts any contradiction of its statements. The corn market is firm, at last week's prices. The same may be said of the principal articles of colonial and foreign produce. The cotton market both at Liverpool and Manchester is brisk and animated.

The last half-year's railroad return has been published, by which it appears that from the 1st of July to 31st of December, 1851, the number of passengers was 47,509,932. There were 113 persons killed and 264 injured, who are classified as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Passengers, by causes beyond their control.....	8	213
Do by their own misconduct.....	9	14
Total passengers.....	17	227
Servants, &c. belonging to the roads, by causes beyond their own control.....	30	17
Do by their own carelessness or misconduct.....	32	11
Trepassers.....	33	9
Suicide.....	1	1
	113	264

Thus, of the passengers, one out of every 2,800,000 was killed, and one out of every 209,000 injured. Another interesting item of railway intelligence is that the Great Northern Railway has offered to carry the mail from London to Edinburgh in thirteen hours. Letters are to leave London at 9 P. M. and to be received in Edinburgh at 10 next morning. They are at present received at half-past two, being a saving of four hours and a half. The distance from London is 380 miles.

The British Government is exerting itself to extend and perfect its postal arrangements, both by sea and land. When the new ocean mail contracts into operation, the whole cost to the nation for conveying its sea-borne correspondence will amount to nearly a million sterling per annum. The ocean mail-packets served by this country will then be about sixty thousand miles in length; and the number of miles which the British mail-packets will traverse annually will be nearly two million five hundred thousand. The number of letters which these packets will carry in the course of a year, at the present postal packet-rates, will be about thirty millions.

A company has been fully organized to carry out the plan for the re-erection of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The capital of the company is to be £500,000, and raised in one hundred thousand shares of £5 each. So great is the public confidence in the success of the undertaking that already application has been made for one hundred and fifty thousand shares. A very efficient board of directors has been formed. Sir JOSEPH FAKTON undertakes the management of the Winter Garden. Mr. DUNSTON is Director of the Works, Mr. OWEN JONES Director of the Decorations, and Messrs. FOX, HENDERSON & Co. Contractors for the re-erection of the Building. Among other attractions fountains of unequalled magnificence and beauty are spoken of, which are to put even Versailles and Chateaufort in the shade. If only one-half of the programme can be realized, and the parties who have issued it will accomplish it if it is possible, the new Crystal Palace will offer attractions superior to any other place of recreation and relaxation, as well as of instruction, in the world.

We know of nothing particularly novel or noticeable in the literary world. The decision of Lord CAMPBELL and his co-referees, to which we alluded last week, will infuse new life into the book trade, by freeing it from the illiberal organization under which it has lately labored. The large booksellers and publishers have been enjoying a position of stagnant ease, based on the principle of large profits and small returns, when the real interests of literature and the public at large depend upon the absolute reversal of that principle. At present five hundred copies is a large sale of a book in cultivated and wealthy England, and the price is so kept up, in order that these five hundred copies may satisfactorily reimburse the publishers, that a tolerably good modern library is as much out of the reach of scores of thousands of persons as a sculpture gallery would be. The new order of things, inducing small profits and large returns, will in a great degree remedy this evil, be more remunerative to the publishers, and most materially advance the interests of authors and of literature generally.

A late return of the number of slaves embarked on the coast of Africa and landed in Cuba and Brazil has been published. The following is a summary of the respective numbers from 1842 to 1851:

Year.	Cuba.	Brazil.
1842.....	3,330	17,495
1843.....	8,000	19,095
1844.....	10,000	22,840
1845.....	1,300	10,453
1846.....	419	50,324
1847.....	1,450	50,172
1848.....	1,500	60,000
1849.....	8,700	64,000
1850.....	3,500	23,000
1851.....	5,000	3,287

There is not any news of importance from any part of the Continent. The Count DE CHAMBRON is expected at Ems, where, it is said, he will be met by the Queen MARIE ANNE, and the Dukes DE NORMANVILLE, AUMALE, and MONTPEISIER. The Dukes OF ORLÉANS is represented as exerting himself, by means of his friends in France, to prevent as many functionaries as possible from taking the oath of allegiance to LOUIS NAPOLEON. There seems to be little doubt that a reconciliation has taken place between the two branches of the Bourbons. M. DE HECKEREN, the Commissioner of the French President to Germany, has not yet allowed the object of his mission to transpire. The general impression is, that he is charged to convey to the Sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia renewed assurances of the most pacific and tranquillizing nature; to declare that the late presentation of eagles, &c. was devoid of all *arrière-pensées*; and further, that whatever may be the future title of LOUIS NAPOLEON, he shall resist every attempt made to urge him into aggression abroad, so long as nothing occurs externally which threatens against French honor and dignity, or compromises his security of position. M. DE HECKEREN is also further to declare that LOUIS NAPOLEON entertains no desire to disturb the treaties of 1815, or the arrangements of 1830 respecting Belgium. The French Commissioner has not yet had, however, any chance of saying these things to the three sovereigns or to any of them. It does not appear that up to the present time he has had an audience either at Vienna or Berlin. The general opinion is, that the sovereigns will not interfere with the French President so long as he confines himself to the affairs of France. He may do anything he wishes to the people of that country which they choose to allow him to do; but he must not tempt fortune by looking beyond the boundaries of France. A million of splendid soldiers, and nearly three thousand field pieces, would take the field against him upon the first symptom of his doing so. This is the view which leading politicians in Germany take of the present state of Continental affairs.

A general idea exists in MADRID that a *coup d'état* is contemplated, and that its execution is a mere question of time. A more satisfactory feature of the state of SPAIN is, that the general opinion is highly in favor of railways and other modes of internal improvement and progress. Fifty-five thousand persons have travelled on the railway between Valencia and Grao in forty days; an unaccountable quantity of locomotion in that slow moving, stately, and grave nation. It is an excellent symptom, however.

The only news from ITALY is the gratifying confirmation of the success of the Marquis of d'AZEGLIO in forming a new liberal administration for SARDINIA; he occupies the position of President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN is in a perpetual bustle with the festivities in honor of the Imperial guests. Parades, reviews, State dinners and State balls are the order of the day. AUSTRIA is busy striving to negotiate a new loan, and this time she consents to bring a very considerable portion of it into the London market. The total amount is £3,500,000, bearing five per cent. interest; of which no less than £2,250,000 is intended to be negotiated in London, at the subscription price of £90 for every £100 stock. The terms, however, are not considered favorable, and this, combined with the melancholy condition of Austrian finances, has caused the project to be rather coldly looked on at the Stock Exchange. No premium has yet been current there; in fact, no price has yet been made among the respectable brokers. Several members of the Stock Exchange, who are usually active in such cases, have not only expressed their intention of abstaining altogether from dealing in this loan, but have recommended a similar course to their friends. Nothing new whatever from any other part of Europe.

MAY 28.—In the House of Lords last evening the Earl of HANOVER presented a petition from members of the learned professions and others, praying that in any change which may be made in the constitution of the House of Commons provision may be made for the distinct and separate representation of the educated intelligence of the country.

"The noble Earl, in supporting the petition, urged that not more numbers but sound opinion ought to be represented in the House of Commons. He added the conviction that besides the learned and scientific bodies, when the petition proposed to add to the representation, some measures ought to be adopted for direct colonial representation in the House of Commons."

The Earl of DERBY replied in a very anti-democratic speech, which concluded as follows:

"He would assure his noble friend that if any alterations that might hereafter be made, or any addition to the constituencies, means could be found of introducing the intelligence, education, and science of the country, or the colonial interests into the representation, it would have his most serious consideration. The difficulty was to accomplish it, but if it could be accomplished, it was a subject well worthy to be considered by their lordships, for he thought it was desirable, if possible, to do something to neutralize that which appeared to be at present prevailing, a tendency to throw all power, not into the hands of the most intelligent and enlightened, but of the most numerous, and he feared in many cases the most easily-misguided, portion of our population."

In the House of Commons the Militia bill was reported and ordered to a third reading on Monday week. The Patent Law amendment bill was read a second time. The principal objects of this bill are to diminish the expense attending patents, and to make the law uniform throughout the United Kingdom. Contrary to the general opinion out of doors, the debate on Maynooth College was resumed, but Mr. Secretary WALPOLE took care to deny that the motion was "brought forward by the sanction of Government."

"The Government," he said, "had nothing to do with the motion; it was brought forward by his honorable friend (Mr. SPOOKER) upon his own account alone. The members of the Government expressed their opinions respecting it, not as members of the Government, but just as any other persons in that House might express their sentiments upon the question."

The only foreign news is that LOUIS NAPOLEON has disclaimed exercising at this moment an influence contrary to the Constitution. What is at this time ten per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

WATTELYS' ENGLISH SYNONYMS, 1 vol. 12mo. 12s. 6d. Roberson's Conversations with Goethe, translated from the German by S. M. Fuller. Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, volume 4, 12mo. cloth. Just published and for sale by TAYLOR & MAURY, Booksellers, near 9th street.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, MAY 27, 1852.

It is curious to see with what blind infatuation parties in France are playing into the hand of the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON; how they are supplying him with the very pretext he wants, with the very one which alone, he said in his address at the Tuilleries the 27th March, might make it necessary for him to ask the people by another vote to place irrevocably upon his head an imperial crown. To be sure, if the Royalist parties did not afford him this pretext he might seek it, he might presume it, and assert it to exist; and the result in six months would be the same, with only this difference, that LOUIS NAPOLEON, the crown upon his head, may with more truth and more plausibility plead the necessity produced by the incessant agitations of parties. The injudicious letter of the Count DE CHAMBRON has caused a decided show of hostility among the Legitimists; and at the present moment there is a great clamor about *fusion*; that is to say, a reconciliation of the rival Bourbon families; a union of their efforts to prevent, if possible, the proclamation of the Empire in France, and, that failing, to prevent its consolidation. This *fusion* is, rely upon it, impracticable. There are no stronger reasons for it now than there were during the Republic, from February, 1848, to December, 1851. There are even less inducements; for then hearty sincere union of effort might have caused them to triumph; now it would most certainly fail. It did not take place prior to December, 1851, because, in fact, the fusion of those parties is, under the actual condition of human nature, an unnatural, an impossible thing. But it is not the less, for all that, the most prominent topic of public thought this week. The most accredited organ of the Orleans faction, after the *Debat*, which maintains a prudent reserve, is a Brussels paper, the *Independence Belge*. This paper always speaks *ex cathedra* upon questions touching the Orleans family, and what it says may be considered authentic. Its last number, (yesterday evening's), this moment arrived in Paris, says:

"There is also, at the present moment more than ever, question of the fusion of the two branches of the Bourbon family, and God knows what commentaries are uttered, and what stories more or less absurd are put into circulation: Journey of the Orleans Princes and of the Queen MARIE ANNE to Ems; visit of the Count DE CHAMBRON; a joint manifesto to be issued by them, &c. &c. Here are just as many errors as there are stories. Two words suffice to show the real state of this question. Thus: Will it be effected? Perhaps. Is it already effected? No, positively not! This is all about it that is certain."

Your correspondent has too often given his views upon this subject for it to be necessary for him to say more now; and he only alludes to it here to report a faithful chronicler its renewed agitation, and signalize the effect it is to have in hastening and justifying the coming changes in favor of an imperial dynasty. The Imperialist sheet, the *Pays*, thus improves the present ill-advantaged position of the Royalist parties:

"Now, what [says this paper] are the old parties doing when they act thus? They are—let us say it boldly—they are producing the Empire. The real Imperialists are not the persons generally so called. There are Imperialists who, without knowing it, and still more without wishing it, are rendering inevitable what they would doubtless value much less than the actual regime. 'Let us preserve the Republic,' says LOUIS NAPOLEON. 'To the Republic and self-denying proposition what are parties saying? They indirectly and without foresight respond, 'Let us prepare the Monarchy.' Well, to prepare the monarchy is to make the republic impossible and the empire inevitable."

The writer then quotes and comments to the perusal and meditation of the Monarchists several passages of the address of the Prince above referred to, and thus concludes:

"We have often said that the Empire could only be a necessity, and never a pretension or a whim. We have not at present either to prove the existence of this necessity, nor to exaggerate it, nor to precipitate it. It will be written, when its hour shall have come, in the conduct of parties and in the will of France."

It is believed that the late mission of Baron HECKEREN to the courts of Vienna and Berlin was connected with the projected re-establishment of the Empire in France. The pacific protestations of which he was the bearer were well received; but the main proposition is reported to have been heard very coldly by the Northern Powers.

I read in the *Moniteur* of this morning the following note touching the marked retrograde movement now taking place in Spain, with which the recent visit of a high French functionary to Madrid was supposed to be connected. It is also published doubtless as a reply to the allusions of "foreign influences" lately made in the British Parliament touching the anti-constitutional tendencies of Queen ISABELLA's Government. Of course, no confidence whatever is inspired by this disclaimer. *Qui trompe-ou!* is the first exclamation of all who read it, having in mind the many instances in which even less equivocal assertions have been prominently contradicted by facts:

"Certain foreign journals, persisting in their systematic hostility to the Government of the Prince-President of the Republic, reproach him with existing in the name of the Republic, and with endeavoring to maintain the maintenance of the Constitution. This charge is destitute of the slightest foundation. The French Government is too jealous of its own independence not to respect that of others; and it would violate its own principles of action by interfering at all in the internal affairs of Spain."

There are ceremonies taking place now daily all over Paris and all over France, which must be recorded by me as one of the most striking features in the physiognomy of the passing times. It is analogous to and forcibly reminds me of the ceremonies, to which I have often alluded, which accompanied the planting of the liberty-trees in March, April, and May, 1848. We have the same actors, the same people, similar ceremonies, religious and military, but all *c'est le cas de dire*—

"Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur cum illis." The cries that we now hear making the welkin ring, and issuing from the same mouths, are no longer *Vive l'Empire! Vive la République! Vive Louis Napoleon! Vive l'Empire!* But what, you ask, is the occasion now of these republican demonstrations? It is the sticking up on every pedestal, in every niche, over every door, in all public places, a *plaster bust* of the Prince. I must quote literally from the *Moniteur* of yesterday a short description of one of these ceremonies:

"The inauguration of the bust of the Prince-President of the Republic at St. Lawrence's Market took place yesterday. At eleven o'clock the bust, surrounded by young girls, clothed in white and holding ribbons attached to the bottom of the pedestal, was borne by four young men, sons of stall-owners in the market, to the church of St. Lawrence. A band of military music marched in front of the cortege, in which M. DEZOU, Mayor of the 5th arrondissement, and M. DEZOU, Mayor of the 5th arrondissement, were seated. The bust was placed on a pedestal, and the bust was placed on a pedestal, and the bust was placed on a pedestal. After mass, which was chanted in music, and which a multitude of persons of all classes belonging to the quarter heard with much respect and devotion, the bust of St. Lawrence, accompanied by his clergy escorted in procession back to the market the bust of the Chief of the State; this procession moving along the streets of Fidelity, Fidelity, Fidelity, and Fidelity. The number of spectators whom this ceremony drew into the streets is inconceivable. Order was not for one moment disturbed. So soon as the bust of the President was placed upon its stand the clergy were summoned forth the *Te Deum* and the *Gloria*. The organ and the mayor then pronounced short addresses suited to the occasion, after which shouts of *Vive Napoleon! Vive le Président!* were a thousand times repeated by the crowd around. The clergy were then escorted by the authorities back to the church, and a ball wound up the fête."

Who may assert that in 1850 those busts of the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON will not lie as low literally in the dust and figuratively in public esteem as the persecuted liberty trees of 1848, of which not even one is now to be found? Well, it was certainly not, a lover of regulated liberty, that regretted the destruction of the liberty trees of 1848. They were symbols of license and anarchy; of that absolute liberty which is even more to be deprecated than absolute power, the despotism of which those busts are the symbols. I shall have no tears for these either when they fall.

The attention of the Academy of Sciences of Paris has recently been called to a subject which it strikes me should be of particular interest in the United States, where the commercial and military marine is of such capital importance. I allude to the means of preserving submerged timber, runken piles, ships' bottoms, &c. from the ravages

of the numerous noxious insects which are known to prey upon them. It was the Minister of the Marine himself who brought the matter before the academy, asking it to examine and report upon the value of a work just published by a scientific gentleman, M. LAURENT, giving account of valuable discoveries as the result of his investigations upon this subject. M. LAURENT's researches have extended over a number of years, and were conducted in the State navy yards of Toulon, Brest, and Rochefort, where every facility was offered him for the successful prosecution of his studies. The *teredo*, or ship-worm, the *limoria teretis*, several species of *pholadone*, and the *termites* were all subjects of his investigations. He studied the origin of these insects, their mode of introduction into the ports, and into the timber, whether fixed or floating, their modes of reproduction and increase, their habits, their food, the duration and the tenacity of their life, and finally the connexion of their ravages with the other causes of destruction to which timber is liable. The academy referred the work of M. LAURENT to Professor DUMERIL. The report has been favorable. M. LAURENT's method of investigation is approved and recommended for adoption in subsequent researches. The results he has obtained are deemed important, and the academy advises that measures be taken to have them promptly brought to the knowledge of the public.

I must mention, for the same reasons that have induced me to notice the work of M. LAURENT, another matter of much scientific and practical interest with which we have recently been before the academy. M. DELANDE invoked the attention of the learned body to a discovery made by him by means of which he has been enabled to preserve his steam boilers, with all their accessory tubes, &c., from those incrustations which occasion so much trouble, expense, and danger in ordinary use. M. D. professes to have found this great desideratum, the means of preventing in steam boilers those noxious collections of earthy and calcareous salts. He makes these salts collect by the use of the *protoclauride* of tin, which by the action of water is converted into an insoluble sub-phosphate and soluble acid salt. He puts four kilograms (8.82 lbs. avoirdupois) of the protoclauride of tin into a boiler working twelve hours per day at a pressure of three atmospheres, and consuming, during this space of time, about four hundred gallons of water. In such instances as the above the protoclauride of tin is removed and renewed once a week. For boilers of great power and which are emptied daily, the consumption of protoclauride of tin should be calculated at the rate of one kilogramme (2.205 lbs. avoirdupois) per cubic metre of water to be reduced to vapor. The French metre is 3 feet 3.371 inches English.

I think that the following extract from an account rendered by an intelligent eye witness of what he saw and heard at a recent examination and exhibition held by one of the principal institutions of this country for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, contains facts that will be read with pleasure and surprise by many in the United States:

"After what I saw and heard last Thursday at Rue de Courcouronnes, I have no longer the slightest doubt as to the possibility of making deaf and dumb speak. In this connexion it may be well to say a few words as to the circumstances under which this result has been attained. 'M. DUBOIS, architect, had a child born deaf and dumb. Consultations with celebrated medical men, extensive researches, in fact, all the means which the science of the deaf and dumb could suggest, every possible means in fact, were resorted to by the father to relieve the infirmities of his child. That deaf mutes could be made to speak had been contended for a long time. A Spanish writer had written ably on the subject; but still the problem remained to be solved by practice."

"The father, a celebrated naturalist and philosopher, philanthropist Etienne Geoffroy Saint Hilaire interested himself particularly in this question of teaching the deaf and dumb. He was decidedly of opinion that they could be taught to speak. He showed that their organs of speech were as perfect as those of other people, and argued that it was only necessary to give proper instruction as to their use."

"Encouraged by this opinion, M. DUBOIS undertook the education of his child, and finally not only taught him the art of speech, but established him as a professor to teach it to others in a deaf and dumb institution which he (the father) provided in Rue de Courcouronnes. 'At the meeting on Thursday about twenty boys, ranged in face of as many girls, all deaf and dumb, were assembled together for the purpose of public examination. They were all dressed in neat uniform costume, and had an open cheerful look not at all common to the deaf and dumb. In fact, I could detect no difference between their appearance and that of other children."

"As soon as the audience was seated a young man opened the proceedings with an address, spoken with some little emotion, it is true, but well conceived, well expressed, and delivered with the aid of notes. The orator, with whom I was not at all acquainted, had a slight Irish accent, which made me take him for an Englishman; I confess I was not a little astonished to learn that it was M. DUBOIS, Jr., director of the establishment, and who, born deaf and dumb, was indebted for the gift of speech, which he had so well improved, to the exertions and care of his father."

"After this address, which was listened to with great interest and delight, the exercises of the children commenced. These pupils had been studying from six to thirty months. They spoke without the use of signs, and without making any use of the hand, and without any aid to the deaf and dumb."

"The exercises were directed by M. DUBOIS, Jr., who gave all the necessary explanations to the audience, and who wrote words and phrases on the black board, which the pupils, as they were called, read in a loud clear voice. He also dictated to them various sentences which were handed in by the audience, and which the pupils then wrote in a neat distinct hand on the board."

"Finally both teachers and auditors questioned the pupils, who were enabled to understand what was addressed to them, and to deliver a correct movement of the lip. It seemed as if their senses had been a measure transposed and they heard with their eyes."

"The meeting was closed by an address of thanks, delivered in a loud intelligible voice by a pupil of twelve years of age, who had been in the institution about three years."

PARIS, MAY 31, 1852.

It would seem from the following notice taken from the *Moniteur* of Saturday last that the slight modification in the government of this country, consisting chiefly in the change of the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON's title from President to Emperor, is not to be effected so soon as all the world believed, and as your correspondent has repeatedly predicted. The note in the *Moniteur*, evidently emanating from a member of the Cabinet, doubtless acting by order of the Prince himself, says:

"Several foreign journals are striving to accredit the report that the Northern Powers, in anticipation of certain contingencies, are prepared to renew the coalition of 1815, and to force upon us a restoration of the Bourbons. This report is false. The contingencies which afford a pretext for it are not at all probable, (not *en aucune probabilité*). Nothing indicates the necessity of any change whatever in our institutions. France enjoys the most complete repose. All the Powers maintain with her the most friendly relations; and they have never, less than at present, pretended to the right to interfere in our internal affairs. They know that France would, if need be, cause her rights to be respected as she respects the rights of other nations. But these rights are neither menaced nor disputed. Let the parties which have fallen from power count, as they have heretofore done, upon foreign intervention to ensure the triumph of their pretensions over the national will. These old tactics will have no other result than that of rendering the country still more averse to the parties which have recourse to them."

The above note is generally accepted as proof of the adjournment of the proclamation of the Empire in France. This may be true, but incredulity may be pardoned in view of the repeated instances in which facts have very promptly refuted announcements of the intentions of this Government equally unequivocal and equally official with the foregoing. The above note does not diminish in the slightest degree my confidence that the Empire will ere long be re-established in France. It is possible that in my letters during the last six months I may have antedated it a year. Events may not march so rapidly as I have anticipated. I remember expecting long before it arrived the revolution that put an end to the republic last December. Well, despite the preceding note, I have the same unwavering confidence that the empire, *so nomine*, is coming which I had prior to the *coup d'état* that the republic was departing. It is, rely upon it, only a question of time. The